

In the March issue of the same year, the questions were asked: What shall be done with the NEWS? Do you want a smaller journal or are you willing to pay more for a larger one? The little response received to these questions was in favor of larger pagination, so the editors decided to increase the subscription price to \$3.00, hoping that this would allow the hope-for increase in the number of pages. Again this effort failed to remedy the situation, as the decrease in the number of subscribers, which always accompanied an increase in price, did not meet the additional expenses of publication. It now became evident that some means be found to meet the cost of publication other than by increasing the subscription price or reducing the pagination. This was accomplished, by changes in the procedure in editing and printing and by eliminating the different color (pink) of the cover. The savings thus secured and the gradual increase in the number of subscribers, has resulted in gradually diminishing the deficit until finally the journal again has become self-supporting.

Through two of the Country's wars the NEWS has survived. Now it faces another, a time of greater stress. Of those who nursed it, guided it, through adolescence, and assisted it in maturity, some have passed over the bar, and those who are left are approaching the shore. They need to see that capable, younger hands have control, and with these there is good prospects that the NEWS will weather the present storm.—E. T. Cresson, Jr.

Some New North American Pipunculidae (Diptera).

By WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR., Chatham, New Jersey.

Descriptions of several new species of Pipunculidae are presented herewith. I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Cresson, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for allowing me to compare my specimens with material in the collection under his care. All the types will be placed in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Allomethus mysticus n. sp.

This species differs from *flavicornis* Williston in that the abdomen has black markings and the legs lack spines.

Female. Eyes not contiguous, front shining black, face silvery. Second segment of antennae brownish, third silvery with black arista. The thorax is shining black. Abdomen brownish-orange with black markings on the dorsum. Ovipositor same color as abdomen. Legs yellow; no conspicuous spines. Wings nearly hyaline. Length, 3.0 mm.; wings, 4 mm.

Holotype.—female; St. Placide, QUEBEC, Canada; August 17, 1934.

Allomethus oleous n. sp.

This species is near *willistonii* Kertész and *flavicornis* Williston, but differs in the color of the abdomen, the legs are more of a brownish-yellow, and the eyes touch each other.

Male. Front and face silvery, eyes touch each other at top of head. Second joint of antennae black. Mesonotum brown; pleurae grayish; postnotum silvery. Abdomen opaque, grayish-brown. Halteres yellowish. Femur mostly black, yellow on the lower end; tibia mostly yellow with some black; tarsus yellow, with black edges. Wings hyaline. Length 3.5 mm.; wing, 5.0 mm.

Female. The female is the same as the male. The brown ovipositor has a wide base and is sharply pointed and twice as long as the width of the base. Length 3.0 mm.; wing, 4.0 mm.

Holotype.—male; parasite in *Colladonus mendicus* (Balt) taken on Creek nettle, *Urteca gracilis* v. *holosoucea* Jepson, at Canyon of the Montara Mountain, near Montara, CALIFORNIA, October 27, 1942, (H. H. Severin). *Allotype*.—female; same data as holotype. *Paratype*.—one male; same data as the holotype.

Pipunculus nudus n. sp.

This species is closely related to *allbofasciatus* Hough and it may be a geographical subspecies, but until more is known regarding the distribution it has been thought best to give it the rank of a species.

Male. Front and face silvery. Eyes almost, but not quite contiguous at top of head. Antennae black, except for third joint which is silvery. Thorax black, with a slight brownish cast on the dorsum. Halteres white. Abdomen broad, dull black, with first segment narrow and the rest of equal width. Femur black, except where it connects with tibia and here it is yellow; tibia black except upper part which is yellow; tarsi yellow. Wings hyaline. Length, 3.0 mm.; wings, 2.75 mm.

Female. Similar. Ovipositor slender, but long, yellow. Wings hyaline. Length: body 2.5 mm., wing, 2.5 mm.

Holotype.—male; La Trappe, QUEBEC, Canada; August 8, 1935; (J. Ouellet). *Allotype*.—female; La Trappe, QUEBEC, Canada; July 20, 1935; (J. Ouellet). *Paratypes*.—one male, Montreal, QUEBEC, Canada, June 17, 1934, (J. Ouellet) and one female, La Trappe, August 28, 1934, (J. Ouellet).

Pipunculus nudus tangomus n. var.

This variety conforms structurally to *nudus*. It differs from the typical variety in that the eyes are contiguous above the antennae. The abdomen is more shining than in *nudus*.

Holotype.—male; Rigaud, QUEBEC, Canada; July 21, 1941, (J. Ouellet). *Paratypes*.—three males from the following QUEBEC localities: St. Placide, August 30, 1934, La Trappe, July 11, 20, 1935, (J. Ouellet).

Collecting Beetles (Trox) with Feather Bait Traps (Coleoptera; Scarabaeidae).

By WILLIAM SPECTOR, Brooklyn, New York.

The notion of using feathers as a bait for beetles occurred to me as the result of the discovery of a large colony of *Trox scaber*, in addition to many other insects, in a rotten burlap bag of chicken feathers, heads and entrails. The bag had been flung on a vacant field near my home in Brooklyn and had lain there about three months. The burlap in contact with the ground had rotted away; the feathers now lay directly on the ground.